## WASHINGTON.

thur Country-always right-but, right or wrong, our Country."

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1839.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.

EDITED BY

H. J. BRENT & DR. T. D. JONES.

TO NATIVE AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY:

Fellow Citizens: I am directed, by the President and Fellow Citizens: I am directed, by the President and Council of the Native American Association of the United States at Washington City, to invite you to form in the struggling to be free. The Canadians themdifferent counties and cities of the several States, auxiliary Native Associations to be united with us in this cause. sity of authorizing a committee of such of those societies as may be formed, to prepare, in your name, memorials to Congress; to be presented at the early part of the en. The battles have been fought, and the treasure suing session, praying for a repeal of the laws of natural-

in the city of New York, the avowed purpose of enthusiasm, and that is essentially, almost purely Government in a war with that nation if the effect risk but little till we think we see the end. And most, the mendacity and servility of the sheet, or month. the inordinate vanity and utter wrecklessness of We doubt if the Canadians can, while we deits author. He has not only the impudence to vontly pray they may, be able to frame and supset up and publish in this country, a paper essen- port an independent government. But Heaven purposes avowedly injurious to the peace and us. good order of society, but he fills that paper with the lowest abuse of the officers of our National Covernment, with mendacious attacks upon our William Lion McKenzie a great man. That he Be this known and remembered. is to be handed down to posterity as the mover in, and illumine the pages of history. But let him that we have ever heard of, been even bent. pass. His paper would not have received from us this passing notice but that it is connected with a grave subject, in which we feel an active inter- under the high sanction of legislative action, est. Are the Canadians to be free? Are they to against those efforts put forth in Congress to sebe dismembered from the imperial power of Great cure undue, and, as we conceive, unjust advanta-Britain, and to be left to form their own Govern- ges, in regard to public lands, to the States in ment? It will be an epoch in the history of the which those lands are situated, to the exclusion world, and yet the color of the times, and the aspect of popular feeling in England certainly give detacy. The efforts have succeeded to a great strong indications of such an event. The policy of that country has for years been undergoing a curious process, as unlike her former history, as the statesmen by whom it is directed are unlike the great men who have made her what she is .-Convulsive throes occasionally agitate her, but them on the same footing. But it is incessantly they are the results of the great contest which is urged to graduate, or, in other words, to reduce going on within her-the contest between the landed interest, and the combined interests of feet of which would certainly be, to give the commerce and manufactures. She is rapidly be- States in which the lands lie, still greater advancoming more and more a calculating country .-The spirit of her renown is beginning to give way to the spirit of popular wealth, and with it popular power. The strong holds and fastnesses by which her aristocracy and place holders were entrenched, are already invaded, and the popular power is now probing the excrescences with tion, under which her people have for years been suffering. They may continue as they have begun for some time, at home, but as they proceed with their inquisition, they will reach, and thoroughly search out the Colonial system. It is not the ing performed a duty no less imperative upon us, fashion of the day to be gulled and blinded by the than acceptable to the State in whose behalf we glare and glory of extensive possessions. They act. begin to enquire what is all this worth? Already they have begun to break down some of the monstrous monopolies which have so long hung like tederal representations. In truth, if any distincrestrained, and fettered, and crippled their efforts. new States, for most of the public lands and every The East India Company is demolished. They acre of some of these States, were a gift from have already begun to meddle with their colonies, certain old States, and now to cut them off from and in their ill-directed zeal in their famous West even a fair and equal participation in the common India Emancipation Bill have struck a heavy blow interest, would be an ungrateful return. We sinat one portion of them.

ing an enquiry into the condition of Canada .-They are beginning to calculate. They see vast sums of money expended, enormous expenses inwilling to spend in glory. Canada will be lopped the House. off. She will be left to take care of herself. And The Maryland Legislature met on the 1st inst. how are we to be affected by it? As to Canada The election returns for Governor were read beherself, she has within her, unhappily for us, her fore the Senate and the result was announced,border neighbors—more unhappily for herself, a that Mr. Grayson had received 27,720 votes, and divided people. The English, among whom we Mr. Steele 27,409, and that Mr. Grayson was include Scotch and Irish, numbering more than consequently declared to be the Governor of Matwo thirds of her population, will brook no divid- ryland for the ensuing term. ed power. They have on their side, intelligence, General C. S. Ridgely of Anne Arundel county, positions of their forefathers, knowing little of of the House, by 7 votes; the former having reand living with different hopes, still claim their Davall, assistant,

birthright though conquered, and will and must insist on their prerogative to aid fully in the formation and administration of a government. Can Canada stand alone, or is she to seek to be admitted into our confederacy? This is to be the graver question. This is the grave subject in which we are all interested. It is this which gives importance to trifles now which are but the dim and scarce perceptible shadows of coming events. It is not to be credited that the far-seeing, prudent, and calculating men who themselves, unseen and unknown, have mainly aroused and directed the sympathy which has been made to animate the cool and reflecting inhabitants on the frontiers, have selves, to say the least, are much divided on the I am also instructed to call your attention to the neces-subject of their projected revolution. We do not believe that one half of them are in favor of it .-raise !, and the efforts directed by the citizens of Your fellow-country man.

ILENRY J. BRENT.

Corresponding Secret, of the Natice Am.

Association of the U.S., Wash, City. this country. They are not the men to strike off unless they could foresee a recompense for their We have, for the first time, had an opportunity toil and risk. We are a thinking people. We to read "McKenzie's Gazette," a paper published do not rea mad with enthusiasm-except party which is to produce a state of feeling in this coun- selfish. We look ahead, and deliberately weigh try so hostile to Great Britain as to involve this the result of an enterprize. If we speculate, we shall be to aid the projects of its publisher in re- thus it is with the friends of Canada, who have gard to Canada. We know not which to admire kept the country in a state of agitation for a twelve

tially and in all its parts a foreign paper, with forbid they should ever become incorporated with

## THREE OR FOUR OF THE SAME NAME.

The Charles W. Boteler advertised in the constituted authorities, and with the most destruc- Intelligencer as an insolvent, is not Charles W. ti e and disorganizing representations of our in- Botcler of the firm of Botcler & Donn, house furstitutions. And for what? No man can read it nishing merchants of this city, nor Charles W. without seeing that the great effort is to make Boteler, son of the former, and clerk to the firm.

We voluntarily give the above information on and director of a political revolution, and to be our own knowledge and responsibility. Our worranked with martyred patriots whose names live thy townsman, so far from being broken, has no

> We are glad to see North Carolina coming out, and prejudice of the other members of the confedegree, by obtaining extensive donations to the new States for various institutions and public works.

> To this, we of the old States, have no objection, provided equal donations are made to place the price of those lands to a certain extent, the eftages than those derived from donations, because this measure would be so extensive in its operation, affecting at the same time the equitable claim of the old States, and, prospectively, the revenues of the General Government.

These attempts appear to us to be partial, selfish, and avaricious, as well as unjust, on the part which her system of Government is loaded, and of the new States, which, from considerations of searching out the causes of the burthens of taxa- justice and equality, generally, and from the obligations we are under to Maryland by reason of the relation we bear to her, particularly, we feel ourself called upon to protest against all such attempts, and, in doing so, we feel assured of hav-

The public domain is the property of all, and they should share in proportion to their respective incubi on the enterprise of their citizens, and tion be made, it ought not to be in favor of the porely hope that all the members of the Union, We see them now boldly invading another of whose interests would be affected, by the consumthe prerogatives of the throne, and firmly demandset by North Carolina in relation to this matter.

The Legislatures of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, curred in keeping the people of that remote pro- Illinois, and Alabama were organized,-the four vince in good order, and they begin to say cui first named on the 3d, and the last on the 4th of bono? For whom and for what is all this trea- December ult., and went into the election of their sure wasted? What do we get in return? How officers respectively, which resulted in favor of are these people taxed and how are their revenues the Administration party in Ohio, and of the whig expended? And they have already begun to dis- party in Kentucky and Indiana. In Illinois the cover that it is a losing business. Their ledger whigs succeeded in the Senate, and the adminiswill not balance without a heavy sum carried to tration in the House. In Alabama, the adminisprofit and loss-more, vastly more than they are tration succeeded in the Senate, and the whigs in

enterprise, industry, and a self-relying confidence, the whig candidate, was elected over Dr. J. O. while the French retaining the habitudes and dis- Wharton, the adminstration candidate, as Speaker what is passing beyond their own hamlets, speak- ceived 39, the latter 32 votes. Mr. George G. ing a different language; bred in a different faith. Brewer was appointed Chief Clerk, and Mr. E.

For the Native American. THE SILK CULTURE. There's a race to be run, And a prize may be won-The contest is open to ail; Tie no lott'ry scheme, Nor phantom, nor dream, No blanks from this wheel to us fall.

Be your speed fast or slow, On this enterprize go, Your reward will be sure in the end; With true system proceed, Raise your trees, and worms feed, And fine fabrics of solk make to vend.

Let all, old and young, In the work now begun, Add their mite to their country's prosperity; The aged who teil, May not reap all the spoil, Yet their labors are due to posterity.

T. D. J.

DEWEY'S DISCOURSES. A friend in this city has politely put into our hands a book, the perusal of which, on a so far partial examination of its contents, we should conclude would be interesting to every reader, especially to those engaged in traffic constituting them

the particular subjects of the author's discourses. As there are but few in any sphere of life to whom these discourses are not applicable, we would recommend them to the attention of all in the confidence that they are calculated to impart by clearly pointing out cyil principles overlooked in business habits, thereby leading to their correction. This work indicates deep reflection, much observation and research, and a cultivated ject of moral traffic as fit and appropriate to the he satisfactorily shows that the great and only end of moral trade is virtue and the perfect compatibility of such trade; with truth, justice and philan-

this work, which our readers will at once perceive is founded upon the experience of the times, and will readily associate them with scenes impression, and to call up vivid recollections in the mind of every one.

It will direct attention also, no doubt, to another scene into which we are just entering. It is scarcely necessary to say that the first allusion refers to the land speculation, which lately pervaded the whole country like an epidemic; the econd to the morus multicaulis, now beginning to agitate the country to the same extent, but we hope with a different result, forcibly calling to our one has his hobby." The sentiment is applicable to the individual and to the aggregate; for as regards the "land fever," every man, woman and child had mounted on the same "hobby"-what a journey, upsetting a multitude of castles built in the air, burying ten thousand brilliant ideal prospects of wealth and splendor in the tomb of Bank suspensions; and after more peace ruined than hopes realized, producing sobriety and calmness only by disappointment.

which we fancy the contrast between this national hobby and Don Quixott's famous

In bones very plenty, in desh very scanty. We would not be misunderstood, however, it this rather ludicrous excursion of fancy, as put ting the land speculation and the mulberry cultivation on the same footing. While these power ful influences, operating on the human heart, are in every instance the same-love of money and the object the same-wealth, their results are likely to be widely different. Both may be confined to the narrow principle of self-interest; while, in the one, more perhaps failed than attained their object, many were ruined and no general or permanent good resulted to the country: in the other, the raising of the mulberry, extravagant expectaions anticipated by many, may never be graufied; yet all may be amply rewarded, and none need or vast and universal benefit: we shall gain a new yield all the honest wealth that is expected. This, then, is a hobby, that may be mounted by Ought the President to forego his obvious duty, all with flattering prospect of reward. The speed and sacrifice the honor, character, and interests of may be too rapid in the outset, and occasional the country for such friends? Those whose flagging may be the consequence, but there can friendship, political or otherwise, was held by so be no entire failure, and every individual engaged slender a tenure as to be withdrawn for such in it, with proper attention and skill, may share cause, are the seum and offscouring of the comthe benefits.

We anticipate both pleasure and profit in the further perusal of this work, and hope to be able o gratify our readers with a participation of the njoyments.

v observing that the author takes occasion to an unjust "Balance." speak of the usury laws. We refer to this subject because, although these laws were enacted from the best motives, our opinion long since formed. practical results, inflicted more injury on the comever compensated.

rage for speculation. I wish to speak of it now authority, as we conceive Mr. Hogan's to be. a particular view-as interfering, that is to say, with the moral end of business. And here, again, let me observe, that I can have nothing to do with

to allege. All business possesses more or less of this character. Every thing is bought on the expectation of selling it for more. But this rage for speculation, this eagerness of many for sudden and stupendous accumulation, this spirit of gambling in trade, is a different thing. It proceeds on principles entirely different from the maxims of a regular and pains-taking business. It is not looking to diligence and fidelity for a fair reward, but to change and chance for a fortunate turn. It is drawing away men's minds from the healthful processes of sober industry and attention to business, and leading them to wait in feverish excitement, as at the wheel of a lottery. The proper basis of success—vigilant care and labor—is forsaken for a system of baseless credit. Upon this system, men proceed, straining their means and stretching their responsibilities, till, in calm times, they can scarcely hold on upon their position; and when a sudden jar shakes the commercial world, or a sudden blast sweeps over it, many fall, like untimely fruit, from the towering tree of fancied prosperity. Upon this system, many imagine that they are doing well, when they are not doing well. They rush into expenses, which they cannot afford, upon the strength, not of their actual, but of their imaginary or expected means. Young men, who, in former days, would have been advised to walk awhile longer, and patiently to tread the upward path, must buy horses and venicles for their accommodation, and mounted upon the car of fancied independence, they are hurried only to swifter destruction.

This system of rash and adventurous speculaion, overlooks all the moral uses and ends of business. To do business and get gain, honestly and conscientiously, is a good thing. It is a useuseful lessons and to improve general morals, and ful discipline of the character. I look upon a man who has acquired wealth, in a laudable, conscientious and generous pursuit of business, not only with a respect far beyond what I can feel for his wealth-for which, indeed, abstractly, I can feel none at all-but with the distinct feeling that he faculty of reasoning, and proves the author to be has acquired something far more valuable than opwell qualified to teach and enforce the good lessons ulence. But for this discipline of the character, he endeavors to inculcate. He takes up the sub- for the reasonableness and rectitude of mind which a regular business intercourse may form, speculation furnishes but a narrow field, if any at all; pulpit. And while he allows all that can be such speculation, I mean, as has lately created a ustly claimed for it in a utilitarian point of view, popular phrenzy in this country about the sudden equisition of property. The game which men were playing was too rapid, and the stake too large, to admit of the calm discriminations of conscience, and the reasonable contemplation of moral ends. Wealth came to be looked upon as the only We introduce into our columns an extract from end. And immediate wealth, was the agitating prize. Men could not wait for the slow and disiplinary methods, by which Providence designed hat they should acquire it; but they felt, as if it were the order of Providence, that fortunes should past of too recent date, not to have left strong fall direct from heaven into their open hands. Rather, should we not say, that multitudes did not ook to heaven at all, but to speculation itself, instead, as if it were a god, or some wonder-working magician, at least, that was suddenly to endow them with opulence. Acquisition became the story of an Arabian tale; and men's minds were filled with romantic schemes, and visionary hopes, and vain longings, rather than with sobriety, and candor, and moderation, and gratitude, and trust in Heaven.

This insane and insatiable passion for accumulation, ever ready, when circumstances favor, to recollection these words of an old song-"Each seize upon the public mind, is that "love of money which is the root of all evil," that "covetousness which is idolatry." It springs from an undue, an idolatrous estimate of the value of property. Many are feeling, that nothing-nothing will do for them or for their children, but wealth; pony-what a burthen borne-what a headlong not a good character, not well-trained and wellexerted faculties, not virtue, not the hope of heaven—nothing but wealth. It is their god, and the god of their families. Their sons are growing up to the same worship of it, and to an equally baneful reliance upon it for the future; they are rushing into expenses which the divided property of their father's house will not enable them to sustain; and they are preparing to be in Our imagination presents to us a picture in turn and from necessity, slaves to the same idol. How truly is it written, that "they that will be rich, fall into temptation, and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition!" There is no need that they should be rich; but they will be rich. All the noblest functions of life may be discharged without wealth, all its highest honors obtained, all its purest pleasures enjoyed; yet I repeat itnothing-nothing will do but wealth. Disappoint a man of this, and he mourns as if the highest end of life were defeated. Strip him of this; and this gone, all is gone. Strip him of this, and I shall point to no unheard of experience, when I say-he had rather die than live!

> VAN BUREN'S Proclamation against the patriots ii looked upon by his friends as unnecessarily harsh and auti-American, showing a cringing and servile desire to gain favor in the eyes of England. He will lose thousands of aunch friends by it upon the frontier .- Ohio Balance.

We think a very large majority of the people of the United States will say that Mr. Van Buren can probably be injured; while the consequences, has by issaing that proclamation only done his n a national point of view, will certainly be of duty to the country, and that it is the duty of all good citizens to sustain him in that masses taple, the production of our, mough it may not Should it, then, create one regret that he will lose even thousands of friends by it on the frontiers? munity, the pests of society, the canker of the body politic, no credit to any party, nor fit for any country. The great fault of the President was his delay in that matter. If the paper from which we extract, think otherwise, we should suppose We will carelude our remarks for the present, it had not weighed the matter well, and that it is

The following is copied from the weekly Review, a paper published in Franklin, Tennessee, coincides with that of the author; that although and edited by Mr. James Hogan. The fact will they originated from the best motives, they are probably be considered by every one as a phenoboth "impolitic and unjust;" and have, in their menon in nature. We confess, having no small experience in the culture and economy of trees, munity than the good they have effected, (if any) that there is something in it that seems very incredible, and which would have staggered our Another topic, of which I wish to speak, is the credulity, if not given to us, on unquestionable

A MOST SINGULAR CURIOSITY.

We have in our possession a specimen of apples from the farm of Mr. George Andrews, Jr., of this county, instances, with exceptions. I can only speak of the general tendency of things. And it is not against speculation simply, that I have any thing

by the hard, thus showing that it derives neither nouri h One end of the limb is partially dead, yet for three successive years it has bore a large crop of apples, of good size, and excellently well tasted, as we can testify of our own knowledge, both this year and last. We spoke of the matter last year, and should have noticed it editorially, but so many refused to believe, without the actual evidence of their own senses as to the fact, that we cou-cluded to let it alone until they could satisfy themselves that it was so. Since then a number of our most respectable citizens have seen it for themselves, and are satis-fied that there are stranger things in this world, "than their philosophy had dreamed of." No fact of the kind has ever before come to our knowledge; we should be leased to have some one well acquainted with vegetable hysiology, explain this strange and singular fact.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 6 .- The very handsome turn out on last Sabbath, to hear the Gospel dispensed, is a pre-age of better times in our place. To attend to the ministration of the word of God, and keep holy the Sabbath day, is the highest, brightest mark of morality, and the surest guarantee of the press reation of our civil liberties. While France, prior to her bloody era, made the keeping of the Sabbath, and attention to the ordinances of God's house, commendable in her subjects she preserved as a house, commendable in her subjects, she prospered as a nation, both in a civil and religious point of view. But when her rulers became inflated with self-importance, and issued edicts to have the Bible burned, and the instiutions of the Sabbath destroyed, rapine and bloodshed raised their hydra-heads all over the country, and while thousands, by the hand of violence, sunk into a prema-ture and untimely grave, thousands were left to drink the dregs of the cup of wormwood, which their God-defying conduct had brought upon them. Repentance toward God, and the re-institution of the Sabbath, and its privieges, was the only course that saved them from their necoming extinct as a nation, and the people degenerating nto the worst of heathenish despotism.—Hamilton Gaz.

If the political press of the country, generally, was influenced by the praise-worthy spirit which dictated the above, what blessings would it bring down upon our country! What a melancholy reflection it is, with the truly wise, that so much of the talent of these United States, as is brought to bear upon that great engine for good or for evil, should be so forgetful or regardless, and in effect deny the solemn fact, that the destiny of nations is in the hand of Jehovah.

The Abolitionists purpose sending an Agent to liberia, "to ascertain what persons, if any, are desirous, and at the same time unable, on account of their deep poverty, to get back to the United States." Mr. Gerret Smith, of Peterboro, offers \$300, out of his own private purse, towards deraying the expenses of such an Agent. We hope the necessary funds will be raised, and the "trustworthy Agent" despatched. We anticipate, as the result of his inquiries, a report that will strengthen the confidence of the country in the security, happiness, and prosperity of the Cololy. There will probably be found a few indoent, discontented, refractory spirits, desirous of returning; but the Abolitionists, we doubt not, will provide for their maintenance, and perhaps exempt them from some of those wholesome restraints, to which they are now subjected.-Christian Statesman,

LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Bills are now under deliberation in this body to remove the Capitol of the State from Columbia to Charleston; to take a census of the population of the State, to give the election of the Governor to the people, and to prevent the evil practice of carrying deadly veapons.

ATTEMPT AT RIOT AT NATCHEZ .- The Courer says, that in consequence of the discharge of certain individuals who had been arraigned for the murder of a man named Medill, a mob of about 200 persons assembled on the night of the first nstant, with the avowed purpose of Lynching hem .- But, fortunately, the objects of their vengeance had escaped from town. Foiled in their purpose, the rioters repaired to the shantee where he murder was committed, and precipitated it over the bluff .- The military of the city was ordered out to keep order .- Weekly Review.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE, Three doors east of the Centre Market, Pennsylvania Aven ue, Washington City.

W. & G. BROOKE, successors to R. Brooke R. & G. BROOKE, Successors to the citizens & Son, most respectfully announce to the citizens of Washington and the public generally, that they have a large and general assortment of LADIES' AND GEN-TLEMEN'S SUPERIOR BOOTS AND SHOES on hand. They receive weekly, from Philadelphia, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of the latest style and nost superior workmanship. They also have Men's, loy's, and Children's coarse Boots and Brogans in great They respectfully invite purchasers to call and variety. They respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock. To the Ladies they would remark that their stock of American and English Kid and Moroco Slippers, is not to be surpassed by any in the city.

FRENCH WOOLEN BLANKETS.—We have today received expressly for family use, 30 pairs 11-4 heavy blankets 50 do 12-4 do 52 do 13-4 do BRADLEY & CATLETT. I INEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, trimmed

200 doz. handkerchiefs, assorted, BRADLEY & CATLETT. RENCH WORK.—We have to day opened a further summly of years hand and the face capes and collars, cuils, with and without lace, which we will sell

50 handsome lace-trimmed collars 50 do 100 do 100 plain BRADLEY & CATLETT. Dec. 29.

CARD .- ENOCH TUCKER, Merchant Tailor, (of A CARD.—ENOUTH TUCKER, interchain Land, to the late firm of Tucker & Thompson,) begs leave to announce to his old custom is and the Public his preparation and ability to serve them, as formerly, with all artiles in his line, of the most superior quality.



For sale at TODD'S Drug Store,